

The Morphology of Flash Boiling LN2 Sprays in High-Altitude Liquid Rocket Engines

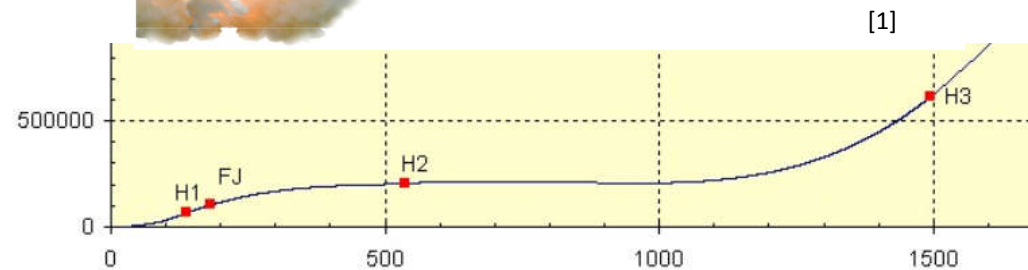
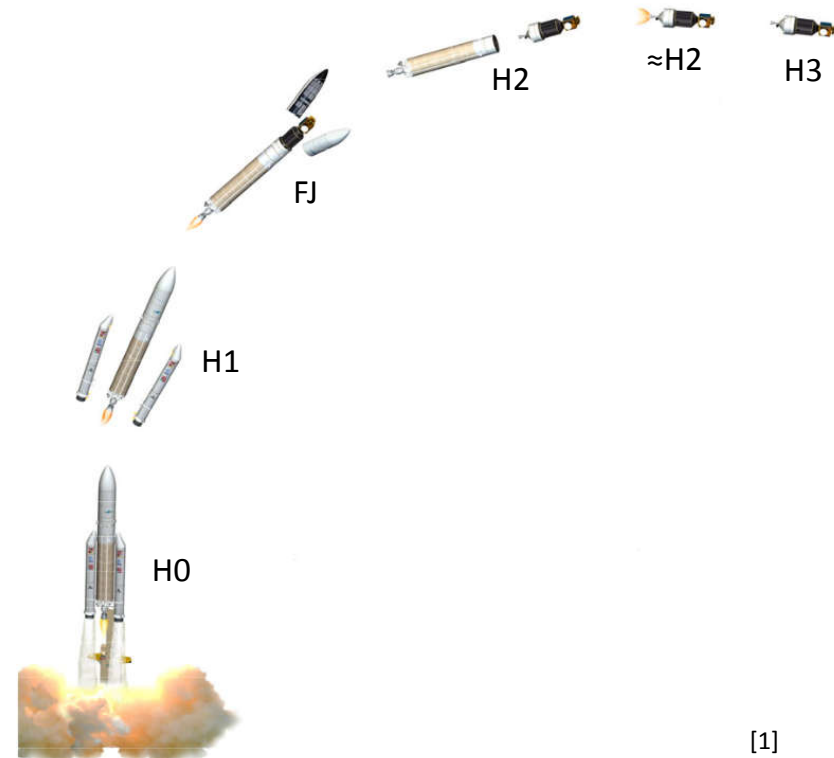
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6th Cavitation and Multi-Phase Flows
Workshop IICR, Chania, 2019



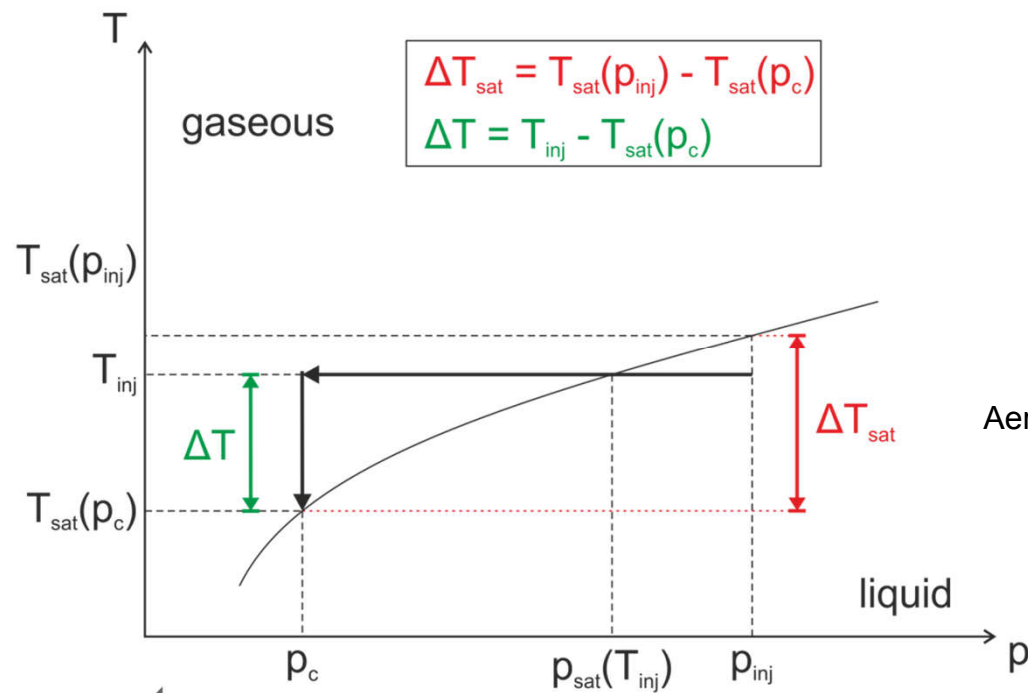
Superheat & Flash boiling (I)

- Re-ignitable upper stage engines
- New engine & propellant systems for RCS engines
 - cryogenic oxygen (LOX), other green propellants
- LOX injection into vacuum (superheated condition)
 - Flash evaporation
- Characteristics of spray important for ignition process
 - ignition?
 - combustion stability?

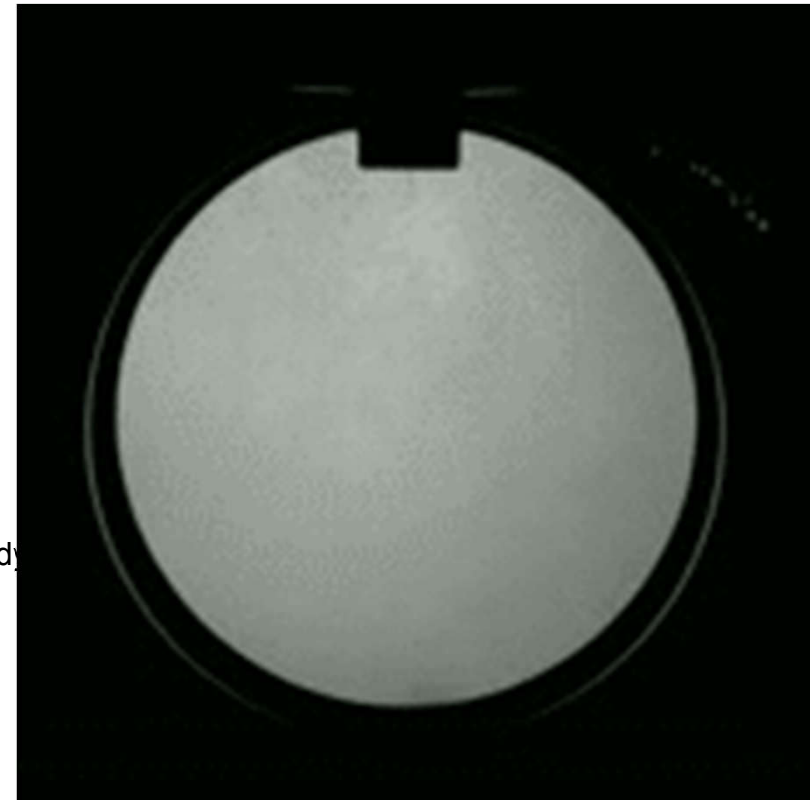


Superheat & Flash boiling (II)

- Degree of superheat: $\Delta T^* = \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta T_{sat}} = \frac{T_{inj} - T_{sat}(p_c)}{T_{sat}(p_{inj}) - T_{sat}(p_c)}$ or $R_p = \frac{p_{sat}(T_{inj})}{p_c}$



Aerody



Test bench M3.3

- Cryogenic temperature adjustment and injection system: LN2 pressure tank, LN2 run tank and injector unit
- Vacuum system
- Chill-down of the test bench

gas and pressure supply

cryogenic injection and temperature adjustment system

vacuum chamber

double-walled LN2 pressure tank (casing)

cable duct for pressure sensors

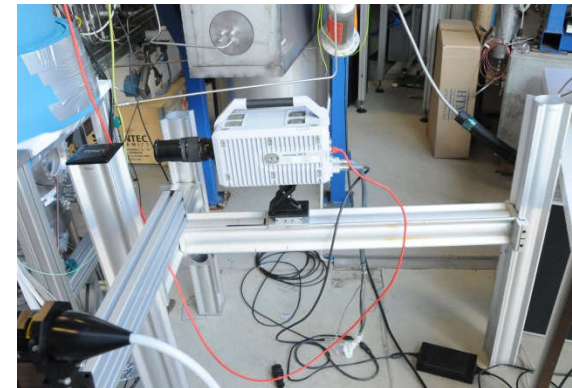
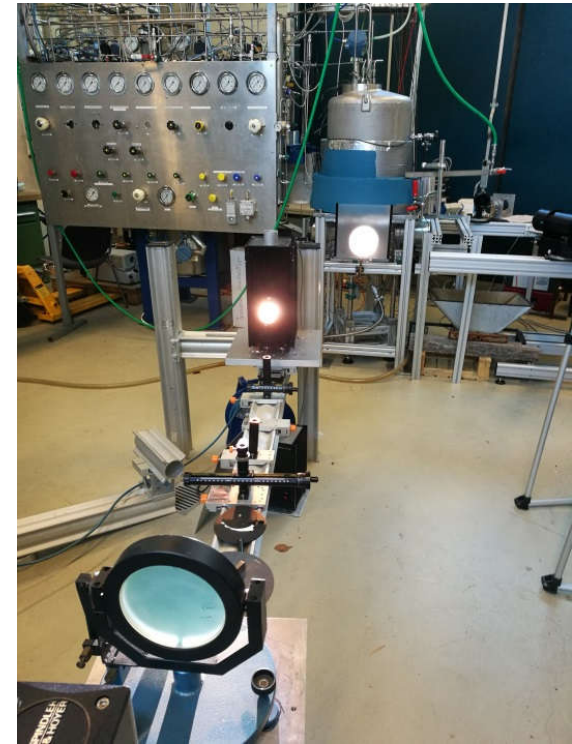
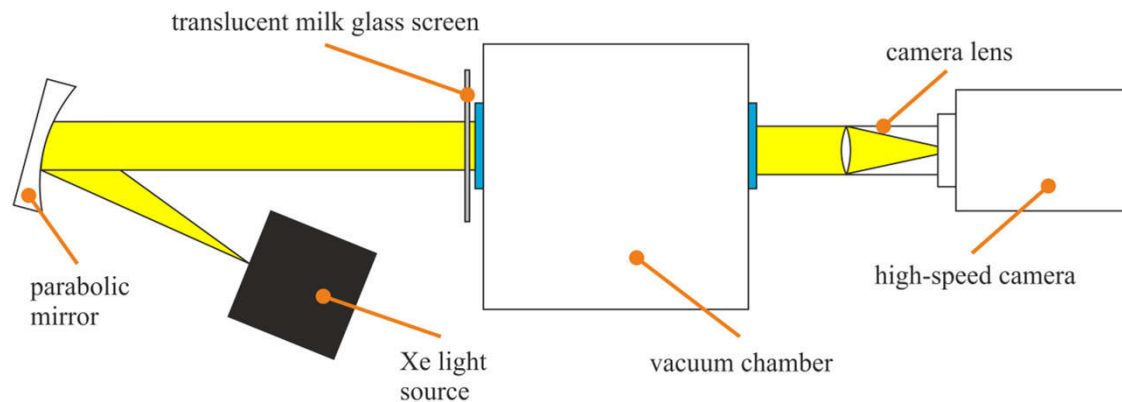
LOX-/LN2-run tank

pneumatic axial valve



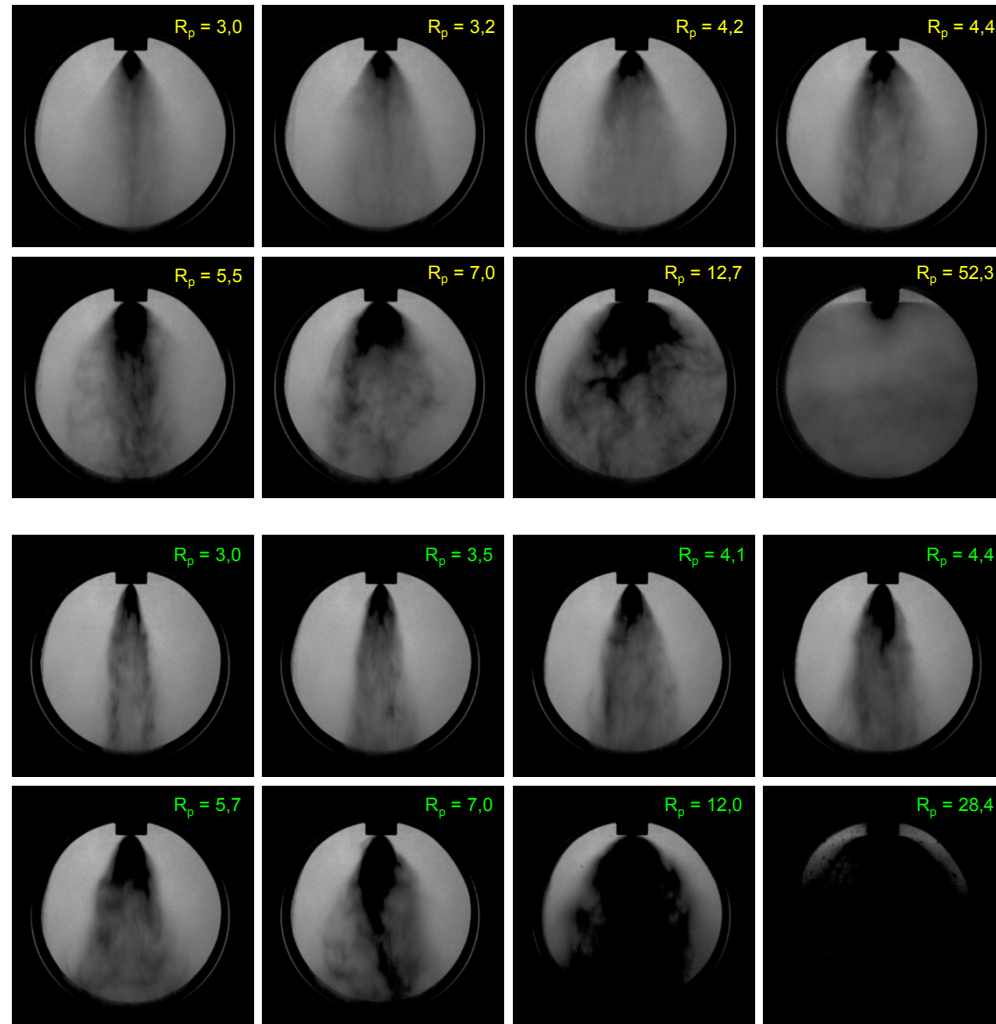
Optical Setup

- Backlight Shadowgraphy
 - Fastcam SA-X
 - Xe light source
 - Translucent milk glass screen
 - 10.000 fps
 - 1024x1024



Shadowgraphy Camp. LN2 (I)

- $T_{inj} = 82,5 \text{ K } (\pm 0,6 \text{ K})$
- $D_{inj} = 1 \text{ mm}$
- $p_c = 36\text{-}600 \text{ mbar}$
- $p_{inj} = 4 (\pm 0,2) \text{ bar}$
- $p_{inj} = 8 (\pm 0,3) \text{ bar}$



start injection + 120ms



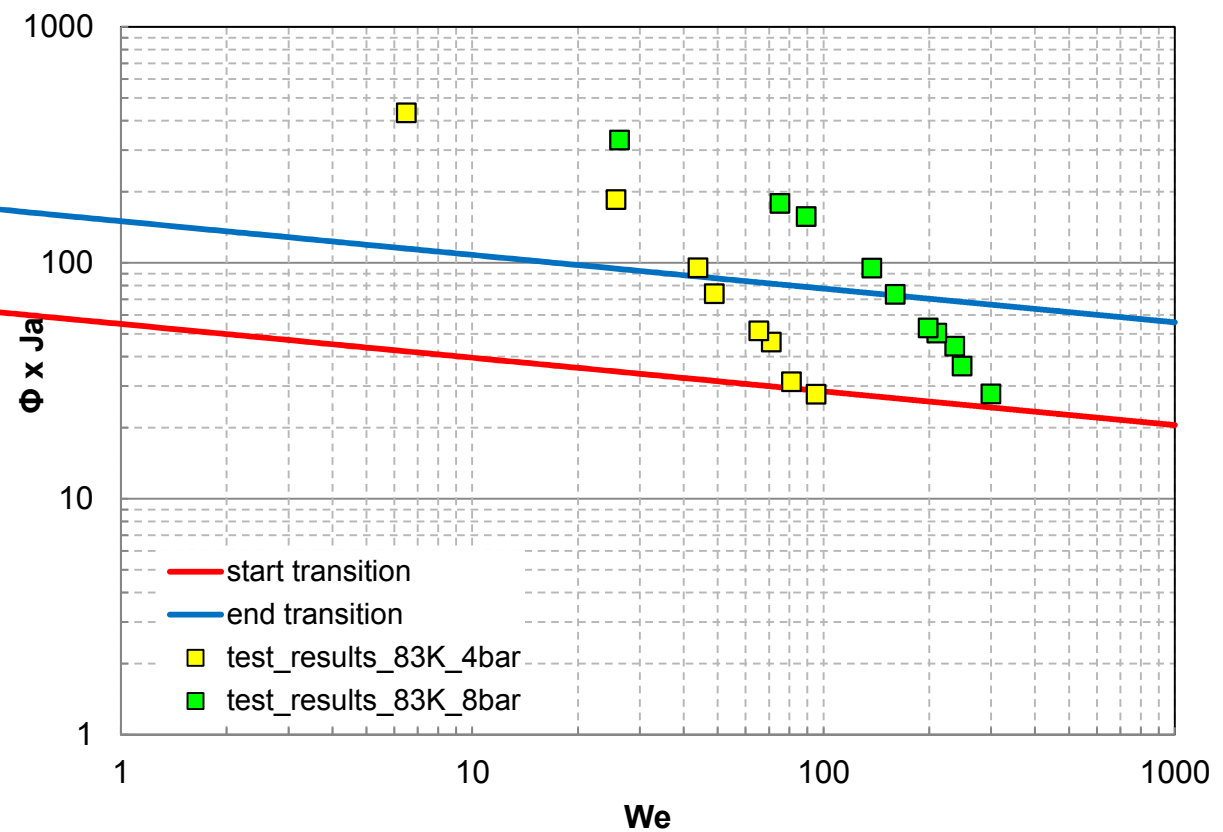
Shadowgraphy Camp. LN2 (II)

- $T_{inj} = 82,5 \text{ K } (\pm 0,6 \text{ K})$
- $p_{inj} = 4 \text{ \& } 8 \text{ } (\pm 0,3) \text{ bar}$
- $D_{inj} = 1 \text{ mm}$
- $p_c = 36\text{-}600 \text{ mbar}$

$$We = \frac{\rho_g u^2 d}{\sigma}$$

$$Ja = \frac{\rho_l c_{pl} \Delta T}{\rho_g h_{vap}}$$

$$\Phi = 1 - e^{-2300 * \left(\frac{\rho_g}{\rho_L}\right)}$$



Blue and red lines by Cleary et al. [2]



Conclusions and Outlook

- test bench with cryogenic injection system provides reproducible, constant and homogeneous injection conditions
- evolution of LN2 sprays with increasing $R_p \rightarrow$ fully flashing sprays
- variation of p_{inj} : different spray patterns despite $R_p = \text{const.} \rightarrow$ other definition for degree of superheat
- Flashing LN2 sprays fit into transition correlations for storable fluids

- determination of spray angles, droplet size and velocity distributions

→ detailed data base of flash boiling LN2 sprays for numerical modelling and validation



Literature

- [1] E. Perez, Ariane 5 User's Manual, Issue 5 Revision 0, July 2008.
- [2] V. Cleary, P. Bowen, and H. Witlox, Flashing liquid jets and two-phase droplet dispersion - I. Experiments for derivation of droplet atomization correlations, *J. Hazard. Mater.*, 142, pp. 786-796, 2007.

